(Continued from page 3)

of the regions and districts take part in the meetings of the committees and commissions with a consultative vote

Section 6 The plenum of the committee of the region or district meets periodically as necessary The committee directs the activity of all Party organizations in the region and/or district to ensure the correct implementation of the policies of the Party

Section 7 The regional or district committee elects its chair

Section 8 The control and audit commission in regions and districts has certain tasks

a) they check up to assure that the problems and work of the Party are taken up and solved in a timely and accurate fashion by the apparatus of the regional or district committee and basic units,

b) they pay close attention to the struggle against bureaucracy in the region and district, combat factionalism, and guard against the development of any enemy influence whatsoever inside the Party at the regional or district levels,

c) they review appeals made by Party and candidate members against whom disciplinary measures are taken by the basic units,

d) they check up on the financial condition of the region or district, and the collection and payment of dues in the basic units,

e) periodically they report on their activity to the Central Control and Audit Commission

Article Seven The Basic Units of the Party

Section 1 The basic units of the Party are set up at places of work, institutions and organizations on a territorial basis But at all times, foremost attention is given to building of the factory nucleus amongst the industrial proletariat working in the mines, mills and factories across the U S A The Party strives with utmost diligence to make every factory a fortress The basic units are the foundation of the CPUSA/ML They are approved and under the leadership of the district committee

Section 2 The basic units, comprised of at least three members, meet on a regular basis They link the working class and its alllies with the Party Specifically their duties are

a) to train the Party and non-Party masses in the science and application of Marxism Leninism and work toward mastering the political and ideological line of the Party,

b) to carry out all necessary work to assure that the line, directives and policies of the Party are applied in a genuine and revolutionary fashion, to lead the masses to actively participate in the class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism,

c) to strengthen the unity of the Party ranks to recruit new members and see to their training,

d) to listen closely to the opinions, demands and experience of the masses, to apply them in practice and make them known in a living manner to the higher bodies, to fight for the well being of the working people

e) to rigorously develop and implement criticism and self criticism, to discover and eliminate shortcomings, to take an uncompromising stand on the violation of Party rules of discipline,

f) to actively distribute Party literature and conduct communist agitation and propaganda

Section 3 The basic units meet on a regular periodic basis To lead and supervise the daily work, a chair is elected by the basic unit

Article Eight Fractions

Section 1 Fractions are organs of the Party in non Party organizations

Section 2 In all non-Party organizations in which there are at least two Party members, a fraction will be organized to increase the influence of the Party, and to put communist policy into effect in the non Party environment

Section 3 Fractions are not independent bodies, but are subordinate to the Party committee at the corresponding level If differences arise between the fraction and the committee, the committee is obliged to discuss the questions with representatives of the fraction before the committee reaches a decision which must be unconditionally obeyed by the fraction The fraction may appeal the decision to successively higher bodies up to the Central Committee and the Party Congress

Article Nine Financial Means

Section 1 The financial affairs of the Party encompass dues, special assessments, collections and expenditures It depends on its members, candidate members, supporters and the proletariat and its allies for its financial needs The Party carries out regular campaigns to raise funds from the proletariat and its allies for the cause of proletarian revolution

Section 2 The Central Committee of the Party determines the overall financial policies and management

Article Ten The Importance of the Constitution

The constitution embodies the statutory rules of the principles and norms of the Party It is the basic document which regulates the life and building of the Party All members without exception must adhere firmly to and defend the constitution to ensure that the Party pursues a single Marxist Leninist line

Long Live the Communist Party U.S.A./ML!

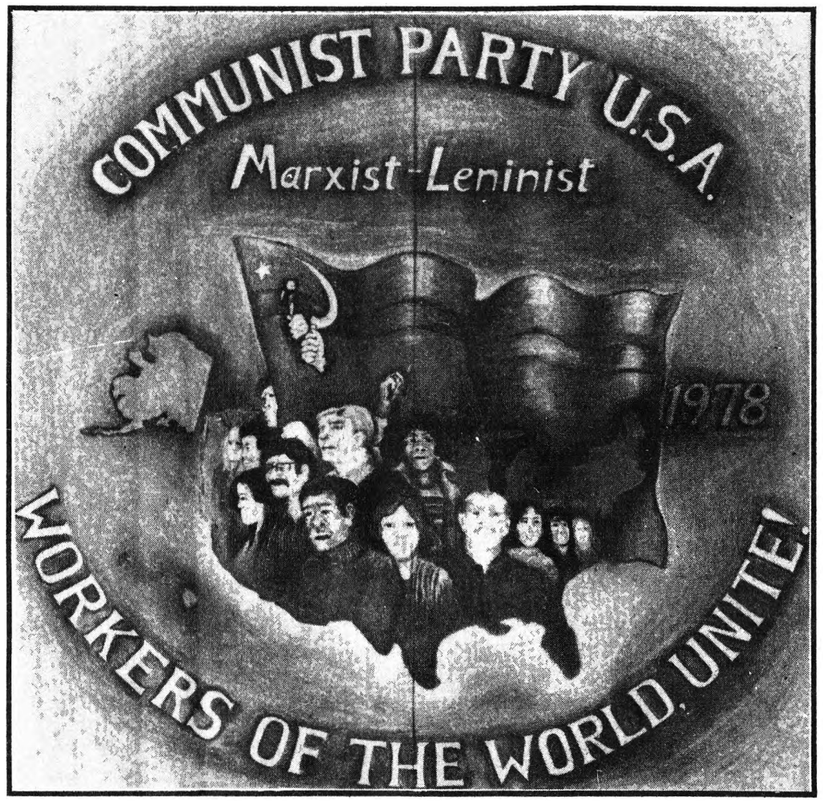
UNITE!

Special Supplement

February 15 1979 – 25c

Constitution

of the
Communist Party U.S.A./Marxist-Leninist



Adopted at the Founding Congress of the Communist Party U S A /Marxist-Leninist
– December 1978 –

UNITE! – Newspaper of the CPUSA/ML – PO Box 6206 – Chicago, Illinois 60680 – U S A

CONSTITUTION

of the

Communist Party U.S.A. Marxist-Leninist

Introduction from the Founding Congress

Comrades, the Presidium has submitted the Draft Constitution of the CPUSA/ML to the Congress for adoption Similar to the Draft Party Program, the Constitution is the product of the collective labor of many comrades over a long period of time Key questions on the principles and norms of the Party have been drafted clarified and redrafted The Presidium is firmly convinced that, for the first time in the history of the communist and workers' movement in the U S , a Marxist-Leninist constitution has been developed This Constitution will be used to guide and regulate the life and building of the Party and to insure that the Party pursues a single Marxist Leninist line

Our Constitution is based on the Leninist and Stalinist teachings on fundamental organizational principles In drafting the Constitution, we have greatly benefited from the experience of other Marxist Leninist parties, especially the Party of Labor of Albania

Comrade Lenin, by the 2nd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in 1902, had already laid out the basic rules of the party in the struggle against opportunism at that Congress Lenin put an end to amateurishness, the narrow circle outlook, organizational disunity and the absence of party discipline He rejected Martynov s formulation that the Party open its doors to unstable, non-proletarian elements He rejected the anarchist concept of self enrollment

In general, Lenin laid down the principles which put an end to anarchism, autonomism, and the glorification of individualism of the petty bourgeois intellectual Lenin stated, "Ideological unity must be consolidated by the material unity of organization " Only on this condition can the proletariat become an invincible force

The second major struggle that Lenin waged against opportunism on organizational norms and principles was from 1908 1912 This was during the Stolypin reaction following the defeat of the 1905 revolution when the Party was under extreme repression During this period the Mensheviks renounced the revolutionary demands of the program and the Party's revolutionary slogans They wanted to liquidate the revolutionary illegal Party

The Bolsheviks strengthened and preserved the illegal Party organization and at the same time seized every legal opportunity to build broader connections with the masses This struggle culminated in the Prague Conference of the Party in 1912 Here the Leninist and Stalinist position that the Party strengthens itself by purging its ranks of opportunist elements was adopted This fundamentally distinguished the Bolshevik Party from social democratic parties of the Second International

Comrade Stalin inherited and defended the Leninist organizational principles He struggled against the repeated attempts of the opportunists, especially the Trotskyites, who first tried to liquidate the Party from within and then, after they had been expelled, tried to infiltrate as well as to destroy the Party from without Comrade Stalin also guided the drafting of the organizational rules for the entire international communist movement, especially with respect to the principles and norms guiding the relationship between fraternal parties Comrade Stalin implemented these with great diligence and care and showed by example as the leader of the great Bolshevik Party how to build the unity of the entire international communist movement

The Constitution of the Communist International and the model statutes developed by the Comintern under Stalin's leadership to guide building communist parties continue to be applicable today Vanguard parties continue to be built and strengthened throughout the world based on these principles This remains extremely crucial as revisionism in all forms still tries to take advantage of every break in party discipline to promote its theories in order to liquidate the vanguard party

Two main revisionist trends exist on the question of organizational principles Our Constitution decisively rejects both of these the liberal anarchist trend and the bureaucratic centralist trend

The liberal anarchist trend denies the need for centralization and is opposed to a single center giving overall leadership It claims that lower bodies should be autonomous from higher bodies so they can "express their initiative," and it denies the need for every member to belong to a party organization

The bureaucratic trend breeds submission from fear of punishment and puts the party apparatus above the elected organs The bureaucratic trend also leads to a bourgeois approach to party rules, setting standards only for the punishment of cadre for violations, rather than using the constitution as an instrument to invigorate the collective life of the party

These two deviations have deeply affected the workers' and communist movements in the U S The Comintern at its 8th Plenum of the 5th Congress in May of 1927 set up a special American commission The final resolution of this commission called for the unconditional abolition of all factionalism, a serious problem in the Party at the time This was ignored by both factions, the Lovestone Pepper faction and the Foster Cannon faction, which included Earl Browder Cannon later split from the Party and became the founder and head of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party

Again at the 6th Comintern Congress, Comrade Stalin spoke on the situation with the CPUSA He summed up these points "First, factionalism weakens the Party spirit, it dulls the revolutionary sense and blinds the Party workers to such an extent that, in the factional passion, they are bound to place the interests of the faction above the interests of the Party, above the interests of the Comintern, above the interests of the working class

"Secondly, factionalism interferes with the training of the Party in the spirit of a policy of principles it prevents the training of the cadres in an honest, proletarian, incorruptable revolutionary spirit, free from rotten diplomacy and unprincipled intrigue

"Thirdly, factionalism, by weakening the will for unity in the Party and by undermining its iron-like discipline, creates within the Party a peculiar factional regime, as a result of which the whole internal life of our Party is robbed of its conspirative protection in the face of the class enemy, and the Party itself runs the danger of being transformed into a plaything of the agents of the bourgeoisie "

By 1940 factionalism had not subsided within the CPUSA The organizational rules of the CPUSA clearly showed major deviations from the Leninist and Stalinist teachings For example, the preamble of their constitution expressed the defense of the U S Constitution! Not only did this constitution contain no clause against factionalism, but in speaking of factionalism it also says that it opposes with all of its power any clique, group or party which conspires or acts to subvert or overthrow American democracy There is no mention of Marxism-Leninism as the ideological basis of the Party, proletarian internationalism, or support of the socialist countries and the international proletariat

After the reconstitution of the CPUSA by Foster in 1945 the organizational degeneration of CPUSA took both the forms of bureaucratic centralism, which was manifested in lines and policies not being discussed by the cadre of the Party, and anarchist liberalism, in which anyone could self enroll into the Party For example, in 1968 many CPUSA members voted for Democratic Senator George McGovern when the Party was running its own presidential candidate This demonstrates in a vivid way the lack of unity of will and action in that party

In the case of two of the more recently formed revisionist parties, the Communist Party Marxist Leninist and the Revolutionary Communist Party, both are definitely affected by Chinese revisionism on questions of the party and party building The constitution of the CP/ML glorifies the "revolutionary spirit of going against the tide", and legitimizes two line struggle in the party There is no provision for a Control and Audit Commission to insure proper checkup from above and below to see to it that the policies of the Central Committee are implemented and that a high level of discipline is adhered to

The Constitution of the RCP contains no mention of candidate membership to test new cadre and no clause against factionalism Again there is no Control and Audit Commission Also, between the central organs and the basic units, there is no structure which ties together a system of democratic centralism Finally, the RCP's constitution does not uphold proletarian internationalism and the relationship between Marxist Leninist parties, revealing the national chauvinism of the RCP

In contrast, our Constitution has developed in the struggle against all forms of opportunism on organizational principles Article 1 prohibits any divisive or factional activity or any kind of deviations within the ranks of the Party This is necessary to strengthen the Party's monolithic unity, its iron and voluntary discipline, which is not possible without unity of will and action Conflicts of opinion must be resolved through discussion, criticism and self criticism Once the discussion ends and a decision arrived at, all members must carry out the decision with unity of will and action Liberalism in Party discipline is bound to erode centralized leadership and democratic centralism Mistakes, weaknesses and deviations which are not disclosed and fought in time through revolutionary methods will become a source of revisionist groups, trends and platforms

In conclusion, we would like to quote Comrade Enver Hoxha on the importance of the Constitution He says, "The Constitution is a basic document which regulates the life of the Party, that synthesizes the principle direction of the Party, the rights and duties of the communist according to which unless he knows them thoroughly and carries them out in life he cannot be considered a good communist "

The Presidium moves that we adopt this draft as the Constitution of the CPUSA/ML, the first Marxist Leninist Constitution in the history of the working class movement in the United States

Article One The Party

The Communist Party of the United States of America / Marxist Leninist is the vanguard political Party of the U S proletariat It is a voluntary union of tested revolutionary fighters who lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in their struggle for social ism It is a multi national union of men and women

The CPUSA/ML uses Marxism-Leninism, applied to the internal situation in the U S A and the interna tional conditions, as its only ideology and guide to ac tion The Party maintains a single Marxist Leninist line from which it does not deviate

The CPUSA/ML is the reconstructed Marxist Leninist Party of the U S proletariat and has grown in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and opportunism The "Marxist Leninist" designation of the Party demarcates it from the revisionist road taken by the Communist Party U S A By the late 1930's the Marxist Leninist line of this Party had been under mined and the Party turned on the revisionist road of class collaboration and "peaceful transition", resulting in the consolidation of revisionism and the liquidation of the Party in 1944

The CPUSA/ML is leading a socialist revolution in the U S A against the bourgeoisie and all of its agents The immediate objective of this revolution is the com plete overthrow of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by revolutionary force and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism In order to attain this objective, the Party sets itself these main tasks

to develop uninterrupted socialist revolution on all fronts and carry it through to the end by consistent ly adhering to the law of class struggle,

to lead, organize and educate the proletariat, to lead in the struggle for all reforms which promote the consciousness, organization and fighting capacity of the working class and its allies, to fight against all fascist attacks and for the maximum extension of democracy for the proletariat and its allies, to assist the working class in its historic mission to carry the socialist revolu tion to completion, as the leading and main force,

at the same time, to build and strengthen the strategic alliance between the U S multi national prole tariat and the national revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations and colonies of the U S The Party upholds the right of self determination, that is, the right of political secession, for all oppressed nations, opposes great nation chauvinism, and fights for full democratic rights for all national minorities It is through the strug gle to boldly defend the democratic rights of oppressed nations to self determination, and against great nation chauvinism, that this strategic alliance will be forged This alliance is essential for the successful socialist re volution in the U S A

as a revolutionary detachment of the internation al communist movement, to first and foremost wage the class struggle against the U S bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to defend Marxism Leninism and wage an irreconcilable struggle for the complete destruction of modern revisionism, as well as to fight all other anti Marxist trends, to strengthen the anti-imperialist front directed first of all against U S imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, the chief common enemies of all the peoples of the world, to support and help all Marxist Leninist Parties and other revolutionary forces in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, to fight for the Marxist Leninist unity of the socialist camp, and its unity with all the peoples of the world in common struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and all reaction

In its relations with Marxist Leninist Parties, the CPUSA/ML adheres to the principles of independence, complete equality, non interference in internal affairs, and reciprocal international cooperation and aid

The final aim of the Party is communism, a classless society, and the end of all exploitation

Article Two Party Membership

Section 1 A member of the Party is one who is 18 years of age or older, who accepts the program and constitution of the Party and who works actively to put them into practice, who works in an organization of the Party, who conscientiously practices the discipline of the Party and who regularly pays dues

Section 2 Members are admitted to the Party individually, from the ranks of the candidate members who have satisfactorily completed the set probationary period

Section 3 New members admitted to the Party are consistent revolutionaries prepared to make any sacrifice to the cause of communism They have close ties with the masses, are strong in character, and con scientiously practice Marxism Leninism

Section 4 The application for admission to the Party is examined, discussed and decided at the general meeting of the respective basic unit The decision comes into force after approval by the next higher body

Section 5 Members of the CPUSA/ML have certain duties

a) to resolutely defend the unity and purity of the ranks of the Party,

b) to study Marxism Leninism diligently and to criticize modern revisionism and opportunism, to close ly integrate this revolutionary theory with practice, to put politics in command at all times,

c) to strictly implement the constitution, pro gram, decisions and policies of the Party,

d) to continuously strengthen ties with the masses, to recruit and build the Party, and to be a van guard fighter at all times and all places,

e) to be a resolute enemy of liberalism, bureau cratism, factionalism, careerism, indifference, arrogance, servility and all other forms of opportunism which seek to destroy the Party from within and without,

f) to ruthlessly fight the bourgeoisie and all other class enemies without interruption or hesitation, to preserve and protect Party secrets,

g) to work honestly in the Party and fight against distortion and concealment of the truth, to solve problems on the basis of Marxist Leninist prin ciple, to undeviatingly appoint people to work on the basis of political qualifications and ability,

h) to develop criticism and self criticism, espe cially criticism from below up, to use criticism and self-criticism to point out and struggle to correct weak nesses, including one's own, in order to advance the work of the Party

Section 6 Members of the CPUSA/ML have certain rights

a) to discuss Party policies, at Party meetings and in the internal Party press,

b) to criticize the activity of any Party member, at Party meetings,

c) to elect and be elected to leading Party or ganizations and bodies,

d) to take part in person whenever decisions are taken regarding his or her activities or conduct, except in extraordinary circumstances,

e) to address any question or appeal any deci sion to the next higher body up to and including the Central Committee and the Party Congress

Section 7 Members who fail to carry out their duties properly are subject to criticism and discipline of an educative nature If a Party member who becomes politically apathetic makes no change despite criticism, self-criticism and education, a decision must be made as to whether that member should remain in the Party

Section 8 Members who seriously fail to carry out their duties such that Party unity is breached, the Party is deceived, Party discipline is abandoned, or Party decisions are violated, are subject to more severe disciplinary measures by the responsible basic unit warning, open or closed censure, removal from posi tions of responsibility, reduction to the status of can didate member, or expulsion These disciplinary measures are effective immediately and subject to approval by the next higher body

Section 9 A definite period of not less than six months must be set in cases of reduction to candidate member status During this period the member has all the duties and rights of a candidate member After the period has elapsed, the Party basic unit examines the question of readmission or expulsion from the Party

Section 10 The decision to expel a Party mem ber must be taken only after a complete examination of the member's conduct, a thorough verification of whether or not the charges brought are true, and a judgment is made in accordance with the interests of the masses

Section 11 The basic unit cannot expel or re duce the status to that of a candidate, any member of a higher body In the case of district and regional com mittee members, these actions can only be taken by the plenums of the respective committees, if deemed neces sary, by the respective plenums on the basis of a two thirds of the votes

Section 12 The expulsion of a member of the Central Committee from the Central Committee or the Party, or reduction of status to candidate member, can only be taken by the Congress of the Party In intervals between Congresses, these decisions are taken by the plenum of the Central Committee on the basis of two-thirds of the votes of the members of the Central Com mittee

Section 13 The decision to expel a member must be examined by the respective higher body not later than one month after the action is taken by the lower body

Section 14 For grave violations in opposition to the line of the Party, disciplinary measures such as a general re enrollment of members may be taken against basic units after approval of the Central Com mittee

Section 15 Any member against whom discipli nary measures have been taken has the right to appeal against the decision up to and including the Central Committee and Party Congress The appropriate district and regional bodies must examine such an appeal not la ter than one month after it has been lodged The Central Committee must examine such an appeal not more than two months after it has been lodged

Section 16 An unjustly expelled Party member is returned to the Party after a decision is taken by the body which approved the expulsion, or by a higher body The member's former length of membership is recognized

Section 17 When a Party member does not pay dues or attend meetings of the basic unit for one month without reason, the basic unit must examine whether the member is to remain in the Party, and take a deci sion, subject to the approval of the next higher body

Article Three Candidate Membership

Section 1 Those seeking admission to the Party must pass through a probationary period as a candidate member The object of this period is to give them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the program, constitution and tactics of the Party The basic unit can thoroughly test the qualities of the candidate in imple menting the line and tasks of the Party Probation serves as a rigorous period of intense ideolgical and practical training Therefore, the candidate must place himself or herself completely under the guidance of the Party basic unit

Section 2 Those seeking acceptance as candi date members present the recommendations of two Party members The two Party members must be well acquainted with the candidate and must be convinced that he or she will be a worthy member of the Party, they are responsible for the soundness of their recom mendations

Section 3 The requirements for admission to the rank of candidate members are in all other ways identical to those for admission to the rank of full Party member

Section 4 Candidate members have the same duties and rights as Party members with the exception that they attend meetings of the basic unit with con sultative vote, cannot be elected to leadership posts in the basic unit or higher bodies, and cannot give re commendations for admission to the Party

Section 5 The probation period is six months Immediately after the completion of this period, the basic unit must discuss and decide for itself whether the candidate is worthy of Party membership When the basic unit has proof that the candidate is not worthy of Party membership the decision is made to expel him or her from the ranks of the candidate members

Section 6 If the candidate member fails to carry out the duties of a candidate Party member, the proce dure for disciplinary measures is the same as for Party mebmers

The CPUSA/ML is the reconstructed Marxist-Leninist Party of the U.S. proletariat.... The "Marxist-Leninist" designation of the Party demarcates it from the revisionist road taken by the Communist Party U.S.A. By the late 1930's the Marxist-Leninist line of this Party had been undermined and the Party turned on the revisionist road of class collaboration and "peaceful transition", resulting in the consolidation of revisionism and the liquidation of the Party in 1944.

Article Four Principles of Organization

Section 1 The organizational principle of the CPUSA/ML is democratic centralism This means that

a) the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Party Congress,

b) all leading bodies of the Party are elected from below up at meetings of the basic units, conferences, congresses and committees at the various levels,

c) all leading bodies give periodic reports to their respective Party organizations,

d) lower Party organizations must periodically account for their work to higher Party organizations,

e) all leading bodies must study the opinions and experiences of the lower Party organizations and masses inside and outside of the Party in order to provide appropriate solutions to their problems,

f) decisions are taken after an open discussion of opinions in the appropriate organizational bodies, but once a decision is made all Party members are obliged to implement it without further discussion

g) illegal conditions may make necessary certain restrictions on democracy It is permissible for all higher bodies to decide the composition of the lower bodies or to co-opt members to fill vacancies which occur, subject to approval at the following meeting of the respective higher Party organization

Section 2 A broad discussion throughout the Party can be considered necessary only in the following situations

a) when the need for this is expressed by several district or regional organizations,

b) when there is no stable majority in the Central Committee on the principal problems of Party policy,

c) when, although the Central Committee has a stable majority holding a definite stand, it considers it necessary to verify the correctness of its policy through a discussion within the Party

Section 3 A broad discussion of problems of Party policy must be organized in such a way as to not allow attempts by a minority to impose its will upon the majority, or attempts to create factions, or attempts to disrupt the stability of the Party

Section 4 Every important question is solved by the collective method, while giving the fullest possible individual responsibility and role within the bounds of the task assigned

Section 5 In order to accomplish its work, the Central Committee divides the Party on a territorial and production basis Basic units are set up in various places of work, institutions and organizations The factory nucleus is the main form of basic units All the basic units in a certain territory are united into a single district Party organization with a single leading body All district Party organizations in a certain territory are united into a single regional Party organization with a single leading body

Section 6 All Party organizations are autonomous to decide questions within their local jurisdiction as determined by the Central Committee, provided that their solutions and decisions are not contrary to the decisions and line of the Party

Section 7 The highest leading body for the basic units is the Party meeting The respective congresses are the highest leading bodies for the entire Party, and district and regional organizations As needed each elects certain committees and organizers to direct the daily work of the respective organization

Section 8 Voting by slate of candidates in the election of leading bodies is prohibited Each candidate is voted upon separately Every Party member is assured the right to challenge, propose, criticize and demand the withdrawal of candidates Voting is by secret ballot and the candidates who receive most of the votes and more than half of the votes are considered elected

Section 9 If members of the Central Committee are not elected as delegates to the Party congress, then they participate in its proceedings with a consultative vote If the members of the Party committee in a certain district or region are not elected to the respective district or regional congresses as delegates, then they participate in the proceedings with a consultative vote

Section 10 Central, regional and district leading bodies can call certain conferences and consultative meetings of members of their Party organizations in order to genuinely discuss and judge problems of the Party organizations

Article Five Central Organizations of the Party

Section 1 The highest body of the CPUSA/ML is the Party Congress which is convened every three years Under special circumstances, it may be convened earlier or postponed by the Central Committee Special Party Congresses may be convened on the request of no less than one third of all the Party members represented at the previous congress, or a majority of the district committees The convening of the Party Congress and agenda are announced at least two months in advance The Central Committee determines the norms for representation and election of delegates

Section 2 The Party Congress

a) hears and acts on the reports of the central bodies

b) revises and amends the program and constitution of the Party,

c) determines the tactical line of the Party on major questions of current policy,

d) elects the Party Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission,

e) sets the numbers and alternate members of the Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission If one of more members of those bodies leave, their places are filled with the alternate members elected at the Congress

Section 3 When the Party Congress is not in session, the Central Committee is the leading body of the Party It is the practical leader of the Party, directing all of its work and implementing the political line established at the Party Congress The plenum of the Central Committee is convened periodically as needed Alternate members of the Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission take part in the meetings of the Central Committee or the Central Control and Audit Commission with a consultative vote

Section 4 The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau to direct the work of the Party between the plenums of the Central Committee The Central Committee elects its chair

Section 5 The Central Committee can set up working bodies and commissions under its leadership, to assist in its work as the leading body of the Party

Section 6 The Political Bureau, or one third of the Central Committee members, can call a special meeting of the Central Committee

Section 7 The Central Control and Audit Commission has certain tasks

a) in its tasks of central review it checks up to assure that the problems and work of the Party are taken up and solved in a timely and accurate fashion by the apparatus of the Central Committee and its subordinate organizations in the regions, districts and localities,

b) it pays close attention to the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy in the Party, combats factionalism, and guards against the development of any enemy influence whatsoever inside the Party,

c) it checks up on, examines and calls to account those Party and candidate members who violate the line of the Party and its discipline, the constitution or communist morality,

d) it reviews appeals made by Party and candidate members against the decisions of the leading Party committee in the region and districts on the expulsion and other disciplinary measures taken against them It reviews decisions on appeals and examines the complaints, reports and correspondence from Party and candidate members,

e) it checks up on the financial condition of the Party Central Committee and the subordinate bodies, and the collection and payment of dues,

f) it controls and aids the work of control and audit commissions in the regions and districts

Section 8 The organ of the Central Committee of the CPUSA/ML is **UNITE!** The theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the CPUSA/ML is **Class Against Class**

Article Six The Party Organizations In Regions and Districts

Section 1 The regional or district congress is the highest body of the Party organization in the respective region or district In between the congresses, the Party committee is the highest body of the respective organization The activity of these leading bodies is guided by the decisions of the Party Congress and central organizations

Section 2 The regional and district congresses are convened at least once a year Special congresses are convened at the request of the regional or district committees, or one third of the Party members in the respective region or district The norms of representation and election of delegates to the congresses is decided by the committee of the region or district

Section 3 The congress of the region or district hears and acts upon reports of the activity of the regional or district committee and of the control and audit commission of the region or district, examines the local work of the Party, and elects the regional or district committee, and control and audit commission of the region or district The district congress elects the delegates to the Party congress

Section 4 The congress of the region or district fixes the number of members and alternate members of the committee of the region or district, as well as the number of members and alternate members of the control and audit commission of the region or district If one or more members of these bodies leave, their places are filled from the alternate members elected at the regional or district congress

Section 5 Alternate members of the region and district committees and control and audit commissions

(Continued on page 4)